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Presidential Condolence to Guinean Provisional President

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on March 27 sent a message of condolence to Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and Provisional President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, on the death of Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary-General of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic.

The message of condolence reads:

I can hardly repress my bitter grief and sorrow, greatly shocked by the unexpected news of the sudden death of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary-General of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and our closest friend.

At this moment when the Guinean party, state and people have suffered a great misfortune, I share sorrow with you and express deepest condolences to the Democratic Party and Government of Guinea, the Guinean people and the bereaved family of the deceased on behalf of our Party, Government and people and on my own.

Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure was an outstanding leader of the Guinean people and a prominent political figure of Africa who struggled devotedly from his youth, with a grasp on advanced ideas, to achieve national independence and the complete liberation of Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Thanks to his indomitable energetic activities and correct leadership as supreme chief of the Guinean revolution, the Guinean people put an end to the disgraceful colonial rule, won national liberation and freedom and achieved the country's prosperity and progress without precedent in Guinean history in the building of a socialist new life.

As a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure devoted all his life to the development and strengthening of the unity and cooperation of the non-aligned movement and the Third World peoples to suit the trend of the present time toward *chajusong* and to world peace.

He was a dependable comrade-in-arms who had been the first in Africa to recognize the DPRK as the only legitimate state of the Korean people, constantly striven to develop and strengthen the state relations and friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and rendered invariable, active support to our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The death of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure is a great loss not only of the Guinean party, state and people but also of the Korean people and the peoples of all countries of the world advocating *chajusong*.

Although Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure passed away, the shining exploits he performed in the protracted arduous struggle for the victory of the Guinean revolution, the complete liberation of Africa and the common cause of the world people advocating *chajusong* will remain for ever.

Joint Decision of WPK Central Committee and CPC and AC of DPRK

RECEIVED SERIALS DIVISION
PROPERTY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

PYONGYANG March 27 (KCNA) – Follows a joint decision of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the death of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary-General of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic:

Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary-General of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, died on March 26, 1984, from heart disease.

Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure was an outstanding leader of the Guinean people who led the Guinean revolution to victory for a long period from the days when he emerged in the political arena in his early years up to this day and devoted his whole life to the freedom and liberation of the people.

He was a close comrade-in-arms of the Korean people who fully supported and encouraged them in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and made all efforts to consolidate and develop the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guinean peoples.

He was a staunch anti-imperialist fighter and prominent political activist of Africa and the Third World who made a great contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa, the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and the defence of world peace.

The death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure is a great loss not only of the Guinean people but also of the Korean people and the world's revolutionary people.

The Korean people are filled with sorrow over the death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

1. For expressing the feelings of deep sorrow over the death of president Ahmed Sekou Toure, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set the day before and the day of his funeral as days of mourning for the whole country.
2. On the days of mourning for the whole country flags will fly at half-mast at all organs, factories, enterprises, schools, residential quarters and rural villages of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, songs and dances will be prohibited throughout the country and a mourning program be broadcast.
3. A party and state delegation will be sent to the funeral ceremony of the late Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

S. Korean Students Come Back to Campus, Take Anti- "Gov." Action

Students of south Korean universities came back to the campus as the new semester began in early March.

They will take more active and violent anti-Chon Du Hwan action this year, "government" officials predict.

Here is a round-up of the recent students' campus protest:

Wongwang University Students Reject Lecture, Occupying Rector's Room

Students of Wongwang University in North Cholla Province rose in collective struggle against unjust step of the university authorities on March 29 when the anti-"government" struggle of students is gaining further momentum in south Korea.

According to a report, at around 12:30 on March 29 more than 100 students of the Industrial Administration College of the university rose in massive struggle, indignant at the university authorities' unilateral, forcible selling of teaching materials.

Exposing that the rector forcibly sold teaching materials written by him to students, they occupied the rector's room and burnt books in demand of his resignation.

Angry students locked up the rector and persistently fought, totally rejecting the lecture.

Over 1,500 Students of Seoul University Demonstrate for Campus Democracy

More than 1,500 students of Seoul University held a demonstration at the plaza in front of the university library on March 23, according to "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" of south Korea.

The demonstrators demanded the expression of the view of the university authorities and professors on campus democracy and an interview with the university president.

The president of the university was compelled to comply with the strong demand of students.

Students of Chonnam University Struggle Demanding Direct Election of Chairman of Student Council

The Japanese short-wave radio reported on March 21 about the violent struggle of the students of Chonnam University in Kwangju against the "election of the chairman of the student council" at the "student homeland defence corps", a "government"-sponsored organization, on March 19.

Reporting that more than one hundred students of Chonnam University waged a violent struggle after breaking into the campus polling place, demanding that the indirect election of the Chairman of the student council by representatives of the faculties be replaced with a direct election by the entire students, and this struggle left ten odd students wounded, the radio said:

The struggle which broke out at Chonnam University on March 19 draws attention as a campus incident which occurred after new steps towards students were taken by the authorities.

Chonnam University is traditionally strong in dissident coloring. The Kwangju uprising in May 1980 is said to have begun with a street demonstration of students of the university.

According to a south Korean radio report, the south Korean authorities on March 20 made the Chonnam University authorities hold a "professors' meeting" and threaten that "any student who ventures illegal speech and behaviour or distributes seditious materials will be sternly punished."

Students of Liberal Art and Science College of South Korean University of Foreign Studies Demand Return of Their Register to Seoul

More than 200 students of the Liberal Art and Science College of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul staged an all-night sit-down strike in the college building on March 20, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The south Korean authorities had transferred the college to Ryongin, Kyonggi Province, in an attempt to disperse and hamstring the struggle of the students. Protesting against this, the students demanded that their school register be taken back to Seoul and they be allowed to conduct all their activities on the campus in Seoul.

At the same time, they are resolutely opposing the scheme of the authorities to subordinate the student activities to the "student homeland defence corps."

The students are stubbornly persisting in their struggle to have their demand met.

Students of Chonnam University Frustrate "Election" Farce of "Government"-Sponsored Organization

Students of Chonnam University in Kwangju waged a violent struggle against the "election of the chairman of the student council" in the "student homeland defence corps", a "government"-sponsored organization, on March 19, according to a radio report from Kwangju.

When the "student homeland defence corps" was about to begin the "election," over one hundred students stormed into the student hall, the polling place, shouting slogans denouncing the authorities for reducing student organizations to subsidized tools, threw away the ballot box, and fought stubbornly, hurling stones and bottles.

Due to the violent action of the students the "election" was frustrated and postponed indefinitely.

Students of Seoul University Call for Abolition of Suppressive Step against Circle Activity

Over 30 representatives of campus circles of Seoul University students held a meeting on March 5 and adopted a document demanding the abolition of suppressive step against circle activity and others and submitted it to the university authorities on March 8, according to a radio report from south Korea.

In the document students urged the abolition of a restrictive step providing for the "approval of guidance teacher" for admission of students to circles and the rehabilitation of such organizations as the folk masque society whose activity is now banned.

They also notified the university authorities that they would hold a meeting on March 10 to give information to freshmen.

The strong pressure of students compelled the university authorities to accept this demand.

Expelled Students Demand Reinstatement of All Purged Students

South Korean students expelled from universities for their participation in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle are strongly demanding the reinstatement of all the purged students without condition attached and are waging a struggle, scattering leaflets calling for the democratization of society, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Over 90 expelled students of Seoul University on February 8 held the second meeting of the committee of measures for reinstatement and, on February 11, rejected the deceptive "reinstate-

(Continued on page 8)

Development of Agriculture in Korea (9)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Green Revolution Is Important Guarantee for Increased Food and Agricultural Production

1. Orientation of Green Revolution

The green revolution is a seed revolution to breed high-yielding seed strains even under the same conditions.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to increase grain production in our country it is necessary to successfully carry out the green revolution to obtain high-yielding strains."

Only when high-yielding seeds are bred, can we increase food and agricultural production and provide the people with an independent, creative and happy life.

The high-yielding seeds bred through the green revolution should accord with the following demands of the Juche farming method.

Firstly, the seed strains should suit the climatic and soil conditions of our country so that the principle of the right crop on the right soil in the right time can be observed.

Ours is a climate of the temperate zone with seasonal wind: there is a long spell of drought in April–June, flood in July and August, and strong wind in August and September.

In the northern alpine areas linked with the continent the period allowing the crop to grow covers only 100–120 days; accumulated temperature above 10°C is 2,000–2,400°C and rainfall only 500–600 mm. By contrast, in the south the growing season lasts 180 days; accumulated temperature above 10°C is 3,800°C and rainfall is 1,000–1,300 mm, twice as much as that in the north.

In recent years under the influence of cold front the phenomena of abnormal weather frequently occurred: spring comes later and autumn earlier; the period allowing the crops to grow becomes shorter, accompanied by drought and torrential rain.

The soil in our country greatly varies, ranging from tideland soil near the sea to volcanic pumiceous soil around Mt. Paekdu.

Such climatic and soil conditions require various high-yielding seeds adapted to those conditions. When such requirement is filled, the principle of the right crop on the right soil in the right time can be observed in all areas and cooperative farms in our country and agricultural production be rapidly increased.

Secondly, the seeds should fully meet the requirements for plant-by-plant farming.

Referring to plant-by-plant farming, President Kim Il Sung said:

"Intensifying agricultural production precisely means doing farm work by means of tending crops plant by plant. Accordingly, in order to highly intensify agricultural production it is necessary, first of all, to increase actively the number of plants per *pyong*."

It is the invariable requirement of the Juche farming method to make full use of light, soil nutrients and moisture available per unit area by planting crops closely and thus reap higher yields.

In order to do plant-by-plant farming properly by increasing the number of plants per *pyong*, crops should be of the strains which have low stature, strong stalks and big ears so that the weight of grains is much greater than now in comparison with the straws.

In compliance with such requirements, the green revolution in our country is carried on in the following directions:

Firstly, to produce early-ripening varieties. These varieties prevent every possible natural calamity and guarantee rich and stable yields. They prevent cold damages and ensure safe farming in the northern areas where the accumulated temperature is not so high, and make it possible for crops to withstand typhoon in August and September and allow two-crops cultivation as well in the southern plain areas.

The need for early-ripening varieties is more keenly felt under the condition where the period allowing crops to grow shortens and cold damage becomes severer. Early-ripening varieties, in general, produce small amount of anabolic products and are low-yielding, as the duration needed for their growth is shorter than that of late-ripening varieties.

Therefore, it is the demand of the green revolution to concentrate efforts on the production of early-ripening and high-yielding strains.

Secondly, to produce dwarf varieties of crops.

Short varieties allow crops to be planted closely and each plant to yield full crop, and ensure remarkable increase in per-*chongbo* yields. They are also stronger in resistance to wind than high-growing varieties and, therefore, enable crops to protect themselves from wind damage. They should also have a strong resistance to blight and harmful insects as they are planted densely and grow low with straight leaves, bearing big ears.

Thirdly, to produce good-quality varieties.

Farm products are used as food for people and raw materials for industry. Their quality, therefore, should agree with the taste of the people and be good enough to suit the purpose of production.

Starch crops should contain more amylopectin, which is to our people's liking, than amylose and oil-bearing crops and protein crops should have much oil and protein content respectively.

Fruits should taste sweet but little sour to suit the people's taste and vegetables should contain various vitamins and other useful elements.

Maize to be used as fodder should contain a large percentage of lysine.

In the green revolution, efforts are made to produce good-quality seeds by means of introducing specific genes which decide the quality of crops.

Fourthly, to produce seed strains that are proof against adverse environment.

Crops are affected, in the course of their growth, by different unfavourable natural factors such as cold damage, oppressive heat, drought, flood, salinity in tideland, blight and harmful insects and so on. Such unfavourable natural factors may be warded off by developing appropriate cultivation techniques, but they should be coped with mainly by producing seeds strong enough to stand unfavourable natural conditions.

The green revolution solves this problem by collecting and utilizing the genetic resources created in different areas or by making a rational use of the specific genes contained in other crops and wild varieties.

The green revolution in our country was carried out not according to the above-mentioned separate direction but according to a comprehensive direction and purpose. The basic mission of our green revolution is to breed not merely early-ripening or low-growing varieties but the ones which ripen fast, with low stature and high quality, stand well unfavourable conditions, and are high-yielding so as to increase food and agricultural production of the country.

The green revolution can achieve the expected results only when it is based on the scientific methodology of seed production. In carrying out the line of the green revolution we apply various methods such as cross, hybrid, mutation, polyploid and haploid breeding according to the specific characteristics of different crops.

In particular, hybrid breeding is the main trend in our country.

As for maize, we obtain the desired hybrid of first generation by methods of creating several self-pollination lines and verifying their combinative abilities.

As far as the crops like broomcorn and vegetables that are difficult to create self-pollination lines are concerned, we use male sterility and self-incompatibility to obtain first generation hybrids.

On the basis of the advantage of the first generation hybrids that were obtained by making use of hybrid breeding, a brisk study is being made of the first filial generation of rice which belongs to the crops of self-pollination line.

In pursuance of the trends in which genetics develops from character inheritance to cytogenetics and molecule biology, a long-range research work is being conducted in our country in recent years so as to widely introduce the latest achievements of science and technology such as cell and gene engineering to the field of seed production.

2. Seed Selection System

Achievements made in the green revolution contribute to increasing food and agricultural production with the seeds multiplied through the scientific seed selection system. Seed selections is an undertaking to prevent the degeneration of crops and multiply seeds for production. Long cultivation of any seed strain makes it degenerate and decrease its yield and quality, no matter how good it may be. Therefore, seed selection is regarded as an important component of the green revolution.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the state, in view of the importance of strains in food and agricultural production, is in charge of the seed selection and conducts the work on a scientific line to supply even cooperative farms with good varieties in a planned and uniform way.

In order to multiply strains, state seed selection farms are formed and operated in the areas with different ecological conditions taking into consideration the biological characteristics of and demand for the seeds concerned. Many competent technicians are assigned to seed selection farms, who organize and undertake scientific and technical seed selection work. The seed selection farms have thoroughly established irrigation system and are firmly equipped with the material and technical foundations such as farm machines, seed stores and the facilities for seed selection and disinfection.

Seed inspection organs are formed and operated in the capital and provinces so that the state may be in charge of uniform inspection of the seed production process as well as the quality of strains produced.

Seed strains produced are supplied in good time to all state and cooperative farms in a planned way and seed stations are working under the agricultural guidance organs in provinces, cities and countries to assume the responsibility for the technical guidance including the storage and control of seeds.

New strains as well as the ones already produced and introduced in accordance with the uniform seed production and supply system of the state retain a very high quality and are supply system of the state retain a very high quality and are extensively introduced in time to all ecological areas suitable for the characteristics of the seed strains concerned.

Thus the achievements of the green revolution prove effective in a very short span of time in food and agricultural production.

3. Achievements in Green Revolution and Scientific and Technical Cooperation

As a result of vigorous promotion of the green revolution great successes have been achieved in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All the seed strains of crops being cultivated in our country today were produced by our scientists and technicians themselves in cooperation with the agricultural workers.

The new varieties are all earlier-ripening, lower-growing and higher-yielding strains than those sown in the past. Duration needed for growth of all crop varieties including rice and maize was reduced by 10–15 days as compared with the former ones. The new varieties of rice including "Pyongyang No. 15," "Pyongyang No. 8" and "Yomju No. 14," which are now being cultivated are 80 cm in their height, 10 cm shorter than the former ones and they ensure 7–9 tons of yields per *chongbo* depending on regions and soil conditions.

The system of producing first filial generation of maize is generally introduced in maize farming. Maize strains like the "dent" breed sown in the past in our country were 3–3.5 metres high and we could plant only 20,000 maize plants in each *chongbo*. But the length of stalk of first generation of maize hubrids like "Unchon No. 5" and "Pyongnam No. 6" which are now popular is about 1.9–2.3 metres high, allowing 66,000–81,000 plants to be planted in each *chongbo*, thus ensuring a high yeild of 6–8 tons or more per *chongbo*.

The newly bred first filial generation of sorghum is 1.5 metres high, 2 metres shorter than the previous varieties and its cultivation density increased from 50,000 plants to 180,000 per *chongbo* and iits per-*chongbo* output is 6–8 tons.

The first generation hybrids have been introduced in the cultivation of most of vegetable varieties including cabbage, radish and cucumber and the per-*chongbo* yields increased to 150–200 per cent as against before.

High-yielding varieties of wheat, barley and potato have been produced to suit the alpine areas to contribute to the development of agricultural production in our country.

Today we have built a large army of scientists and technicians who are able to undertake and carry out the green revolution. During the period of the Japanese imperialist occupation there was not a single scientist with experience of breeding crops in our country. But today we have built a big contingent of scientists and technicians who are possessed of a high level of scientific theory and rich practical experiences in the field of production and selection of seeds, and they are successfully pushing ahead with the green revolution.

The scientific and technical cooperation in the field of green revolution is of great significance. Since the biological basis of the green revolution is the recombination of genes and mutation, the more genetic resources are available, the better result can be brought about.

Our country exchanges strains with many countries through scientific and technical cooperation. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has dispatched its scientists and technicians to many countries in need of the scientific and technical cooperation to give them assistance in the field of green revolution and crop cultivation.

The scientific and technical test cultivation of seed strains of rice and maize produced in our country resulted in yields several times higher than before in some developing countries, thus contributing to the deepening of friendship and cooperation between countries and nations. A number of such good examples can be cited.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea President Kim Il Sung opened up a bright prospect for attaining the goal of 15 million tons of grain and reclaiming 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland in the field of agriculture in the 1980's.

In order to carry out this honourable task we, in the field of the green revolution, are striving to obtain new early-ripening, low-growing and high-quality strains of rice, maize and other crops which can guarantee more than ten tons of yields per *chongbo*.

At the same time stress is being laid on obtaining a new variety of rice that can stand well salinity in the tideland to be newly reclaimed and is high-yielding.

We will try to further strengthen our scientific and technical cooperation with the non-aligned and other developing countries on the basis of the theoretical and practical experiences gained in the green revolution.

(To be continued)

By Katamura Eiju

— The Democratic People's Republic of Korea —

Juche Society, a Healthy Society Where All People Make Efforts (12)

(Continued from the previous issue)

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The precious thing is not money but a human being in our country there people have become masters of the state." So, he posed the following problems—"take preventive measures against all diseases by disseminating knowledge about health among the masses," "for all health workers to serve with wisdom and passion in order to protect people's health and human lives," and "to sweep away remnants of the old ideas of doctors who didn't regard the pains of patients as doctors' own and were lacking in sincerity to their patients."

He said, "because the new people's health system was established," "in order to promote socialist construction, the whole party and the entire Korean people should eliminate the influence of bourgeois ideology among health workers," and "all health workers should strive hard to prevent diseases, keeping step with the Chollima movement and treat the patients with all sincerity," and "health workers should creditably live up to the party by exerting themselves devotedly to increase people's health and protect their life."

He also said that "the average span of life of the Korean people has been lengthened to a high level —73 years. This is due to the superiority of the socialist system of our country," and to the fact that "health workers treat their patients from the bottom of their hearts as a result of the 'sincerity campaign'. This has been effective for prolonging the average span of life of the people."

It is known that the Ikuno district in Osaka City in Japan is the place where many Koreans taken to Japan by force by the Japanese imperialists reside. There is the Konghwa hospital established mainly by Korean compatriots in Japan. There is a picture with a caption reading as follows in the lobby:

"The most precious thing for health workers is unbounded love for human being and unlimited sincerity to their patients."

This is the principle which the health workers of Koreans in Japan keep in their minds as a support for their works and as a standard by which to check their own daily work. They are learning from the thought of President Kim Il Sung —"The important thing for health workers is boundless loyalty to the Party and the people, ardent affection to the human being and endless sincerity to the patients."

Health Is Problem of Culture

As already mentioned repeatedly, the two essential points of medical science and medical care in the DPRK are preventive medicine and the system of universal free medical service. Legally fixing the achievements already attained in health work, "the people's health law was made on April 3, 1980 (adopted by the Supreme People's Assembly." This embodies in a systematic whole the successes brought about by President Kim Il Sung's steady efforts in 32 years after he stated " it is necessary to formulate and proclaim a law to improve and reinforce health and sanitation work."

The preventive medical policy and the system of universal free medical service, were established by Article 48 of "the socialist constitution of the DPRK" adopted by the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) on Dec. 27, 1972: "The state should reinforce and develop the system of universal free medical service still more, protect man's life by carrying through the preventive medical policy and increase the health of the working people." The contents of the constitution are divided into parts—politics, economy, culture, the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, the SPA . . . and so on. What is very interesting is that health and medical treatment are dealt with in the part on "culture."

In the constitution of Japan, health problems (Article 25) belong to a section on the "rights and duties of the people" and the Japanese government doesn't pay much attention to the section, just as it doesn't to other sections.

There is no constitutional clause on health and medical care in the constitutions of the U.S.A., West Germany, France, Belgium, and the U.S.S.R. In Europe, Italy has an excellent democratic constitution "Italy is a democratic republic based on labor (Article 1)." The Italian constitution, in a section on "citizens' rights and duties," decides "The republic protects health as a basic right of individuals and interests of the community and guarantee medical treatment to the poor free of charge (Article 32)."

"The People's Republic of Poland is a republic of the working people." (preamble), "The people's Republic of Poland is a people's democratic nation." (Article I). Poland has a socialist constitution beginning with this article. Article 60 in a section "citizens' basic rights and duties," states: "Citizens have the right to keep health and receive assistance when they get ill and when they are no longer able to work." The constitution stipulates the health system which the government is obligated to enforce to realize the civil rights, expansion of sanatoriums and safety of labor.

The People's Republic of China revised the constitution in 1983. But in the old constitution, Article 12 of the old constitution states in a section ". . . physical culture, medical treatment and hygiene . . . are to serve the politics of the proletarian class." that ". . . the working people have the right to rest and the right to receive material aid, in old age, in case of diseases or loss of ability to work." (citizens' basic rights and duties, Article 27).

As mentioned above, I compared the constitution of other countries with the socialist constitution of the DPRK. The DPRK has a section "culture" in the constitution and health and medical treatment of the people are regarded as a problem of culture. Here can see an original outlook on civilization and on the culture of the society of the DPRK.

The Korean people emancipated themselves from colonial restraints by the Japanese imperialists and restraints by semi-feudal landlords and comprador capitalists and carried out a political revolution. They are constructing a Juche-oriented society by achieving successes in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. It gives encouragement to the world's people struggling for a society where the working people will be the most precious being in the world, and will be masters of society, a society suitable for masters to live in.

(Concluded)

News on Socialist Construction in DPRK

Many Shoes Produced

The shoemaking factories in all parts of Korea have these days increased their production 25 percent as against the same period of last month.

Notably the Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Shoe Factory is boosting production 28 percent above the like period of last month. Production per employee has grown 1.5 times at the shoemaking shop No. 2 producing high heeled shoes.

The Hamhung Vinyl Chloride Shoe Factory raised its production 49 percent above the corresponding period of last month.

Entering this month, the factory fulfilled more than 50 percent of the monthly assignments in the first ten days.

Vigorous endeavours for increased production are going on at the Sunchon Shoemaking Factory which increased production 47 percent this month as against the like period of last month.

The Pyongyang and the Sinuiju shoemaking factories which have overfulfilled their monthly plans this year on all indices are producing large quantities of high quality shoes of different sizes and forms by actively introducing a new method of work.

Daily plans are overfulfilled at the Sariwon, Haeju and Kaesong shoemaking factories.

Innovation in Production Of Mass Consumption

The local industrial factories of Korea which hold a big share in the production of mass consumption goods fulfilled their February assignments at 108 percent and are expanding their successes in March.

By actively tapping and exploiting local raw materials and modernising the production processes, they lifted the output of consumer goods such as foodstaff, fabrics, clothes and school things 9 percent in two months above the same period last year.

The variety of consumer goods has been markedly increased and the quality of the products have also been improved.

The local industrial factories in Pyongyang raised the quality of more than 1,600 kinds of consumer goods to the advanced level through effective efforts to improve it.

Those in South Hwanghae Province boosted the output of consumer goods in the first two months of this year 16 percent above the same period last year by introducing hundreds of technical innovation proposals into production and improving the technical equipment of the production processes of daily necessaries, chemical goods, foodstaff and furniture.

Those in South Hamgyong Province which have solid raw material bases of their own are topping their daily consumer goods production quotas more than 10 percent.

An energetic drive to increase the production of mass consumption goods is a foot at the local industrial factories in South Pyongan, North Hwanghae, Kangwon and Ryanggang provinces.

Rice Sowing in Cold Beds in Full Swing

Rice Sowing in Cold Beds is going on at full steam on many cooperative farms in Korea.

Despite continued whimsical weather under the influence of the cold front, such as strong wind, sudden snow and drop of temperature in spring, the agricultural working people in different parts are hastening the rice sowing in cold beds as they have made thorough preparations from the beginning of the year.

With a goal to hit with flying colors the ten million ton target of grain this year, they mapped out operations to finish the sowing in a short period and are now pushing them forward in high spirits.

Sinchon, Kangryong, Ongjin and Chaeryong counties in South Hwanghae Province are taking the lead in the sowing.

A big success is being scored in the sowing on cooperative farms in Hwangju and Koksan counties, North Hwanghae Province, thanks to the active mechanization of the work.

The agricultural working people in Pyongyang and South and North Pyongan provinces are strictly observing the principle of the Juche farming method in the sowing, firmly enclosing the cold beds with wind-prevention fence and sufficiently dressing seed beds with humus soil.

The cooperative farms in South and North Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces are also busy in rice sowing in cold beds.

Rice Sowing in Cold Beds is going on at full steam on many cooperative farms in Korea.

Textile Output Shoots Up

Korean Textile Industry boosted the output of fabrics 19 per cent during the last one month over the same period last year.

The Sinuiju Textile Mill is topping its daily quotas 26 percent with an excellent combination of all processes from spinning to weaving and dyeing.

The Sariwon Textile Mill which overfulfilled last month's assignments 24 percent has lifted the per hour textile output at each machine 30 percent this month by remodelling the equipment and actively introducing effective working methods.

By increasing the number of the per minute revolutions of the spindles by 1,200 at maximum, the mill produces more yarn than the daily quota.

The output of silk yarn and silk fabrics have been sharply lifted at the Pyongyang Silk Reeling Mill and Pakchon and Nyongbyon Silk Mills in North Pyongan Province.

Meanwhile, the Pyongyang Children's Knitwear Mill, the Songyo Knitwear Mill, the Aeguk Knitwear Mill and other knitwear mills turn out quantities of good-quality knitted goods of wide variety.

Achievements in Nampo Lock Gate Construction

The constructors of the Nampo Lock Gate are performing laudable feats in the high-pitched drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80s".

Over the last two years or more since the project entered a full-dress stage, they completed the cofferdam project for the construction of locks by damming off the deep sea water with a dike extending more than 2,000 metres and started concrete tamping for the locks.

In the meantime, far more than 4,100 metres of the main dam has been built. 8 million cubic metres of earth has been thrown into it.

The builders produced nearly 20 container-shaped prefab parts each weighing more than 5,000 tons and built a railway line extending 60 kilometres and an express highway of more than 40 kilometres.

In this course, over 260 new engineering methods and technical innovation proposals have been applied to the project.

This makes it certain that the lock gate construction will be completed by 1985.

This lock gate cutting across the sea eight kilometres will be without an equal in the world in the width and length of the dam and locks and the transit capacity of ships.

The lock gate consists of locks which will let pass several dozen thousand ton class vessels, a gigantic swing bridge, tens of flood gates and fish-routes.

A railway and a motorway will run on the dam.

This vast project is being accelerated at fast speed with our own technique and strength, equipment and materials.

Over the last 11 months since his working guidance, the speed of the project has increased 30 percent.

With hundreds of cargo ships, cranes installed on ships, thousands of heavy-duty lorries, excavators, bulldozers and other modern machines and equipment, the builders are heightening the construction speed with the resolve to complete the project ahead of schedule.

1,750,000 cubic metres of concrete must be tamped this year.

Three-Way Talks and U.S. Troops In South Korea (2)

Following is the translation of an article of Nam Il Myong carried in the Japanese-language magazine for Japanese and Koreans in Japan "Tongil Pyongron" in its March 1984 issue.

This is the second part of the two installments.

(Continued from the previous issue)

Ex-U.S. State Secretary Kissinger didn't refer to withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea in his four-way talks offer, from the standpoint that even though the Americans followed the UN decision on dissolving the UN forces command in south Korea, they should continuously be able to maintain the U.S. forces stationed in southern half of the Korean Peninsula in conformity with the "U.S.-south Korea mutual defence treaty."

At the same time, he made in his four-way talks offer a divisive "cross recognition" proposal and proposed simultaneous entry of both north and south Korea into the UN.

Summing up the process of the reunification movements and "peace offensive" of north and south Korea after the declaration of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, we are obliged to return to the fundamental question of whether the Korean people should drive out the foreign forces to defend the national sovereignty of Korea.

The south Koreans have proposed direct talks and "summit talks" between north and south Korea many times, clinging to their pet formula of "peace in advance and reunification later."

These assertions are all nothing but meaningless and fruitless.

The author of Korea's division is the foreign forces, that is to say, the United States.

The Americans have achieved the purpose of Korea's division and the aim of building a total military base in the southern half of Korea.

What do 40,000-odd U.S. troops stationed in south Korea mean?

They hold even the prerogative of command of the "ROK army."

Former secretary of the U.S. Democratic Party Mansfield, referring to Carter's policy of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea, said that if GIs were rapidly withdrawn from there, it would shake the south Korean "regime" at it foundation even though it would not invite a north Korean attack on south Korea.

South Korea is controlled by the Americans not only militarily but politically.

North-south direct talks are of little significance under this colonial condition, particularly when the U.S. troops continue to stay there.

Even if some matters may be decided in bilateral talks between north and south, there would be no guarantee for the decisions adopted by them being put into practice.

The same may be said of the questions of Korea's reunification and the democratization in south Korea.

The Kwangju incident graphically illustrates this.

The commander of the U.S. troops in south Korea authorized Chon Du Hwan to move "Black Beret" paratroopers and combat units from the frontline to carry out the massacre of Kwangju people.

South Korean youths and students realized this fact clearly and rose up in an anti-American national salvation struggle on the occasion of the Kwangju incident.

Vigorous student demonstrations were continuously waged at major universities in south Korea after the arson incident of the American Cultural Center in Pusan, and burnt the Stars and Stripes.

Democratic figures of various strata, dissident politicians and religious leaders actively supported the students' action against the Americans.

In this way, struggles against the Americans and for national independence became a major trend in the movements for democratization and reunification in south Korea, and are enlarged in scale and strengthened day by day.

In a rapid development of anti-American struggles and for national independence, the Americans are the only force that hates these just movements.

The Americans are set on maintaining their strategic bases in the world and are making desperate efforts to hold in their grip a unique military base which adjoins the Asian continent in this region of the world.

Their moves against independence pose an unprecedented danger of a new war on the Korean Peninsula.

Since the start of Reagan administration in the U.S. and since the debut of Nakasone in Japan and of Chon Du Hwan in south Korea, the U.S. war policy has been rapidly strengthened.

Washington's top-secret document which has been disclosed, shows that the U.S. intends to apply "simultaneous multi-response strategy," which calls for American strikes on the DPRK in case the Soviet Union makes a thrust into the Middle East.

The Reagan administration has repeatedly declared that the security of south Korea is further strengthened by the U.S. nuclear umbrella and that the possibility of nuclear weapons being used on the Korean Peninsula, is not precluded.

The three-way military alliance of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul was further strengthened after Japanese Premier Nakasone's trip to Seoul and Washington at the beginning of last year and Reagan's tour of Tokyo and Seoul last November.

Nakasone is clearly advancing along the road to pave the way for transforming Japan into a military power, declaring that his country will serve as an unsinkable aircraft carrier and will blockade the four straits in a Korean contingency and defend the 1,000-mile sea lanes.

Both the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and the "U.S.-south Korea mutual defence treaty" will be set in motion in case of a contingency in the Far East and in the Pacific regions, respectively.

The Americans made use of the excuse of defending the lives and properties of American residents in Grenada when they invaded the small island country in the Caribbean Sea.

Japan utilized a similar excuse in dispatching the army to Korea in the last China-Japan war in the 1940s.

Today south Korea is under the same situation as it was 40 years ago, which will enable Japan to send its SDF (Self-Defence Forces) easily to south Korea.

Kim Dae Jung, now in exile in the U.S., and Kim Yong Sam, a leader of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, simultaneously issued a statement on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Korea in Washington and Seoul, respectively, this year and pointed out that Japan invaded south Korea economically in the 60s, politically in the 70s and will do so militarily in the 80s.

According to a poll conducted by "USA Today" last year, 65% of the Americans said "yes" when asked of they thought a grave war involving the U.S. army would happen in the new year (1984).

What do the situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula and the ominous toll result in the U.S. mean?

They mean that the Korean Peninsula is the most tension-pached region where a danger of war is increasing day by day and that if a war should break out in that region of the world, it would develop into a nuclear war, instead of being confined to Korea, and involve Japan, Asia and the world.

Once a war should break out, our nation would not only be held responsible for starting WWIII but also suffer from nuclear holocaust.

This tragedy should be prevented at any cost.

Furthermore, we should eradicate the main cause of these tragedies.

North Korea made a three-way talks offer which represents our nation's desire to prevent such a tragedy and accords with the interests of the peoples of Asia and of the world.

North Korea also proposed in its three-way talks offer that they want to discuss and decide the question of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea by concluding a peace agreement as the first step.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula after concluding a peace agreement replacing the present unstable Armistice Agreement between the DPRK and the USA, a durable peace would be guaranteed on the Korean Peninsula and our nation would be able to take a step forward to the independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland free from an interference by foreign forces.

President Reagan in his recent speech stated that neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union wishes to have the differences of social systems and philosophies between them worsen their relations and cited Kennedy's remarks at the time of the Cuban crisis that "we should not close our eyes to the differences (with the other) and should trun our eyes to the way of overcoming the differences and of finding common interests with them.

If there are truth and sincerity in his speech, this spirit should be applied to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The DPRK's three-way talks offer also calls for a remarkable reduction of both troops and armaments of north and south Korea, dissolving the present military confrontation, and a mutual pledge not to use their armed forces or not to attack the other side after declaring non-aggression against each other.

These proposals are acceptable to anyone if he wants peace.

If the Americans accept it, they should withdraw their armed forces from south Korea honorably without losing face or interest.

North Korea proposed in the new offer a dialogue for the reunification of Korea after concluding a peace agreement with Washington and adopting a declaration of non-aggression with the Seoul authorities.

Pyongyang already declared in its proposal for a dialogue with Seoul authorities that the reunification question of Korea should be settled according to the spirit of independence, peace and great national unity which were agreed upon and pledged by north and south Korean representatives before the entire Korean nation in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement of 1972.

Furthermore, under the present condition they sincerely proposed to reunify the fatherland under a confederal system based on autonomous systems in both north and south Korea, with different ideologies and social systems maintained on both sides.

This is the only way to build a peaceful and neutral fatherland there will be no northward or southward invasion, no "winning communism" campaigns or "communization", and where there will be no interference by foreign forces forcing their will on us.

Anyone who loves his fatherland and wishes his nation's prosperity and shares the same blood as the same compatriot will and should accept this reasonable and relistic proposal.

(Concluded)

Not the south Koreans but the U.S. troops standing against the DPRK along the 38th parallel on the Korean Peninsula.
This symbolizes who virtually control south Korea and its army.

BRIEF NEWS FROM SOUTH KOREA

Dismissed Proffessors Demand Unconditional Reinstatement

Forty professors who had been expelled from universities unwarrantably by the Chon junta made public a statement for reinstatement on March 21, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

They said in the statement that they should be allowed to go back to work without any condition.

A professor speaking for them told a press conference: "Our rights to teach were illegally forfeited by the authorities four years ago. The "government" should restore our basic rights."

He claimed that a "government" announcement last December allowing 86 illegally dismissed professors to resume teaching this spring was devious.

Chon Junta Passes Prison Terms on Students

The Chon junta held a murderous trial at the Seoul district court and passed a prison term of one year and six months respectively upon Chong Jong Sung and Hwang Un Song, students of Song Kyun Kwan University, who agitated for an anti-U.S., "government" demonstration at the university on November 9 last year against Reagan's south Korean tour, scattering more than 300 copies of printed matter, according to south Korean leading newspaper Tong-A Ilbo.

Juvenile Delinquencies Grow in Number

786,930 juvenile delinquencies took place last year in south Korea, according to a report released by the south Korean authorities this year.

The motive of nearly 40 percent of these crimes was reportedly to secure money for amusements.

The number of such crimes increased 3.7 percent in 1982 above the previous year and 17.4 percent in 1983 above 1982.

The crimes are becoming larger, intellectualized ones using lethal weapons. This has caused a big social problem.

Growing Criticism of "Team Spirit 84"

Foreign Papers

Newspapers and a magazine of socialist countries carried articles hitting "Team Spirit 84" joint war games of the U.S. and south Korea.

"Team Spirit 84" started on Feb. 1, involving 207, 500 U.S. and south Korean troops.

The Soviet paper "Krasnaya Zvezda" March 25 published an article titled "War Hysterics," which denounce the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. forces and the south Korean puppet army and the U.S. war moves in the Asia-Pacific region.

Noting that the U.S. is in fact, making large-scale war preparations in all parts of the globe, the paper said:

Washington is now trying to rapidly turn the strategic situation of the Asia-Pacific region in its favour. For this very purpose Pentagon is preparing to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in this region.

The U.S. ruling circles' war hysterics is well illustrated by the "Team Spirit" military rehearsals of the United States and south Korea which are staged every year on a massive scale with the participation of the U.S. forces. Spokesmen of the U.S. command claim that the "Team Spirit 84" is aimed at preparing the army and navy as deterent to "aggression from the north." But the scenario of the war game involving large-scale landing operations, exercises of overcoming obstacles under water and occupying forward bases shows that its real purpose is to prepare a massive aggression.

Washington answered the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks with the large-scale war provocation moves under the pretext of preparation for "protecting south Korea."

"Protection of south Korea" claimed by the United States is to conceal its scheme to keep south Korea under its occupation and convert it into a bridgehead threatening socialist countries. Washington employs the Seoul dictatorial "regime" in executing its sinister plan.

Though the current military exercises are advertised to be a military rehearsal of the United States and south Korea, it is participated in by a third party.

In specially planning joint military exercises of the U.S. forces and the Japanese "self-defense forces" Pentagon tries to make the biggest of them coincide with the "Team Spirit 84". This is to involve not only the south of the Korean Peninsula but also the whole of East Asia in its war hysterics.

The large-scale military rehearsal of U.S. and Japanese air forces on the sea off Shikoku was timed to coincide with the "Team Spirit 84."

Now the formation of a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea has entered the final stage.

Without waiting for the formal conclusion of the alliance, Washington leaves no stone unturned in its bid to get this military alliance practically on the move.

Particularly, the question of blocking three Far East straits is debated and even the dispatch of the Japanese "SDF" to the Korean Peninsula in "case of emergency" is argued about. The realisation of these plans demand a close joint operation of Tokyo and Seoul armed forces. The United States is trying to guarantee this joint operation by knocking the military alliance into shape.

According to Washington's views, the formation of the military alliance in the Far East will facilitate the deployment of new nuclear missiles in this region by the United States.

The moves to deploy new nuclear missiles in Asia, the scheme to form the military alliance in Asia and the massive demonstration of armed forces such as "Team Spirit 84" military exercises are concrete expression of the U.S. policy toward the Asia-Pacific region. All these actions are intended to attain the dangerous purpose of gaining military superiority to the Soviet Union and creating a new threat to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Such moves are facing bankruptcy. The Soviet Union would not allow the destruction of the present military balance. But the U.S. adventurous acts are aggravating tensions in this region and increasing the danger of war.

The Romanian paper "Apararea Patriei" March 14 carried an article headlined "Hostile Act against the Korean People" together with pictures of the exercises.

The U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army, the paper said, are now staging war exercises in all parts of south Korea and areas close to the Military Demarcation Line. These provocative war exercises are dangerous all the more because the greater part of the means of war used by the U.S. units will be transferred to the Seoul dictatorial "regime" after this rehearsal.

The Czechoslovak paper "Pravda" March 9 allotted one whole page to an article titled "Lattitude between Two Worlds" and photographs showing the ugly sights of Reagan, the U.S. war boss, instigating a war of northward invasion while "inspecting" the frontline of the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line in November last year and Dulles, a U.S. imperialist warmonger, giving an order of war of aggression while "inspecting" the 38th parallel in June 1950.

Noting that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal of the U.S. and south Korea are offensive exercises for invading the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper said: There is no doubt to anyone that Washington and Seoul are not interested in the least in peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

The Cuban magazine "Verde Olivo" No. 11 in its commentary titled "Team Spirit' Threatens Korea" noted that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises now being staged by the United States and south Korea are aimed at completing the exercises of "attack operation", "landing operation" and "forestalling nuclear strike" against the northern half of the Republic.

Together with the commentary the magazine carried a photograph exposing the criminal act of the U.S. in hurling huge armed forces into the "Team Spirit 84."

The GDR news agency ADN March 20 reported that the marines of the U.S. forces and operation exercises in the southeastern coast area of south Korea as part of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal.

It said:

The landing operation exercises were participated in by the U.S. forces and puppet army nearly 50,000 strong, more than 200 airplanes and scores of naval vessels.

The exercises were also participated in by a large landing battle group led by the aircraft carrier "Kitty Hawk."

The south Korean puppet army over 147,000 strong and U.S. forces 60,000 strong are mobilized in the current "Team Spirit 84" war drill.

National Union Of Lawyers of Cuba

The National Union of Lawyers of Cuba in a statement issued on March 20 said that the criminal "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. and the south Korean junta are a challenge to the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which was adopted at the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 25 for providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement further said:

The U.S. ruling quarters and the south Korean puppets answered the proposal of the DPRK for solving the Korean questions in a peaceful way by starting the war drill with the mobilisation of armed forces more than 200,000 strong and mass destruction weapons in south Korea.

This is an act aimed to obstruct once again the Korean people's desire for carving out their destinies by themselves and achieving national reunifiction as an independent nation.

The National Union of Lwayers of Cuba vehemently castigates the "Team Spirit 84" war rehearsal of the U.S. and the south Korean as a criminal one disturbing peace.

The union expresses most unquestioned and unconditional solidarity with the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the DPRK for safeguarding peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement to Korea's Reunification (15)

(Continued from the No. 1,181 issue of The People's Korea)

On March 27, 1964, the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted a letter addressed to the south Korean people, personages of all political parties and public organizations and "Assemblymen".

The main content of the letter is as follows:

In order to frustrate the "south Korea-Japan talks" held under the direct manipulation of U.S. imperialism and accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, we propose once more to restore the broken national ties, realize economic cooperation between the north and the south and to overcome the crisis created in south Korea with united efforts of the nation;

We propose once again that delegates of north and south Korea should get together and negotiate with an open mind with a view to discussing anti-U.S., anti-Japanese national salvation measures and to taking concrete steps for restoring the national ties and realizing economic cooperation between the north and the south.

On April 14, 1964, the Central Committee of the DYLK sent a letter inviting delegates of youth and student organizations and individual youths and students in south Korea to its Fifth Congress.

The gist of the letter is as follows:

The Fifth Congress of the DYLK to be held in Pyongyang from May 12, 1964 will discuss the tasks of the Korean youth and students on a new stage of our revolution and duties of north and south Korean youth and students in realizing national reunification and as well as the problems of free travel of the youth of the two parts and exchanges in science, culture, arts, physical culture and sports;

We hope that the south Korean youth and students will send delegates of their respective organizations or their joint delegates to this congress;

We will also welcome if individual south Korean youths and students participate in this congress regardless of their occupation and religious belief.

The letter was addressed to the following organizations; the General Federation of April Revolution, the General Association of South Korean Students, the Liberal Democratic Youth Federation, the General Federation of South Korean Youth and Students, the Society of National Liberal Youth, the Central Committee of Four H Club, the South Korean Democratic Youth Corps, the Taehan Young Men's Society of World Christianity, the Taehan Young Women's Christian Association and so on.

On May 15, 1964 the Fifth Congress of the DYLK adopted an appeal to the south Korean youth and students on behalf of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students Committee.

The keynote of the appeal is as follows:

In order to promote national reunification, it is imperative for the north and the south to cooperate with each other and to create the atmosphere of national amity and unity;

We hold once again that free travel and correspondence should be realized as early as possible between the north and south Korean youth and students, sons and daughters of one nation;

We further hold that exchanges should be realized in the fields of science, arts and sports; scientific symposium should be held on the successes achieved in scientific research; and forum on the achievements in cultural and art activities; exchange of players be effected and sport events arranged jointly and tourist parties exchanged to visit places of scenic and historic interest by group or individually;

The unemployed and self-supporting students in south Korea are welcomed to work at any place and to study at any school as they please. We consider it possible to exchange students and postgraduates;

We propose that talks should be held at the earliest possible date to discuss frankly all the above-mentioned problems.

On December 2, 1964 the Second Congress of the Korean Union of Architects adopted an appeal to the south Korean architects.

The keynote of the appeal is as follows:

We still hold that free travel and exchange of correspondence should be the starting point in establishing mutual contacts between architects of north and south Korea, the same brethren;

We ardently wish to realize exchange of architectural achievements and inspection groups, organize symposiums related with architecture and prize contests, jointly hold events, and exchange tour groups to visit scenic spots and places of historic interest as well as national architectural remains collectively or individually;

We also sincerely hope to work together as a single organization on the international arena to uphold the honour and dignity of the country and heighten its international prestige.

On December 4, 1964, the Commitee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland published a statement in connection with the fact that the people's aspiration for national reunification was trampled down in south Korea.

The statement called upon the fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters and all the patriots in south Korea to resolutely expose and frustrate the criminal acts of the south Korean ruling circles who trampled down the aspiration of the popular masses for national reunification and tried to continuously force treacherous dependence on foreign forces on them and to struggle for the promotion of the independent reunification of the country, and emphasized: An extensive public movement should first of all be waged to restore the national bonds, promote mutual exchange and cooperation and realize contact and negotiation between the north and the south.

We solemnly declare that we are fully ready to welcome and accept any proposal intended to solve the question of national reunification on an independent principle without outside interference.

In his reply to the letter of the President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington dated January 8, 1965, the great leader President Kim Il Sung again clarified the policy and detailed ways of national reunification.

In his reply he put emphasis on the following matters:

We consider that the solution of the reunification question must not be obstructed by the interests of any party, grouping of privileged circle at the expense of the national interests, and that reunification must in any case be achieved in a democratic way, in conformity with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, and not by one side forcing its will on the other side;

We have always maintained that the authorities, political parties, public organizations and individual personalities of north and south Korea should sit together and negotiate sincerely and open-heartedly to solve the question of reunification;

The reunification of the country must be attained in a peaceful way on independent and democratic principles without any outside interference;

We consider that any attempt to reunify the country by relying on outside forces is nothing but an illusion and is designed to leave the whole Korea in the hands of the imperialist aggressors;

It is our consistent view that the question of Koean reunification should be solved by establishing a unified central governmental embracing representatives of people of all walks of life, through free north-south general elections to be held in a democratic way, without any outside interference, after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea. **(To be continued)**

The Movements of Politicians in South Korea

The Yonsei University Committee for Promoting the Reinstatement of Expelled Students issued a statement titled "Announcement to the Press–Special Warning to the False and Distated Reports by Chung Ilbo", which describe expelled students as criminals.

Chunagang Ilbo on Jan. 26 carried feature article titled "Suffering Universities". According to the Committee, the paper pretends to have covered the general conferences of expelled students in Seoul University and Ewha Womans University, and denounced students saying they were against both teachers and parents.

In the paper, it said, "students cried down teachers, while a mother jumped at a student who was making a speech, to kill him and die with herself.

Why did it carry such a ridiculous story? The students attack the paper, wondering like what reason they had to cook up such a false story.

The newspaper condemned the students who went to the newspaper office to protest against the report and drove them out by force by calling police to arrest them.

The statement said, "we can't but feel anger about the "regime" which advocates building a society free from violence, and which is using violence against us.

Is this related to the fact that it is run by the Sam Song financial group which has raiked in great amounts of profits? Is this due to the fact that the paper's executives seek to get high posts with the Sam Song group or in the "government" as a prize from dictatorial "regime's" for writing as it did often in the past?

The students came up with detailed parallels. But these sort of handbills were distributed in printed form by only a few hundreds of them.

There is no way for the masses to protest the "government" against oppression. It was not until on the afternoon of Feb. 14, that Profs. Li Yong Hi, Kang Man Gil and Pastor, Chon Sung Hyok who had been detained on charges of being involved in the case of "analysis of the textbook on the reunification problem" of the South Korean Christian social problem Institute.

The papers reported that the prosecutor insisted that they evidently violated the national security law that by supporting the legitimacy of the north and its reunification proposal through the DCRK (Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo) and denied that the north had the intention to intrude south Korea on June 25, but that the "regime" announced their release because both the religious organizations and the detained persons had expressed deep regrets.

After their release, even the Christian people concerned are still unable to meet them.

They seem to be physically exhausted because of the 4–5 day detention.

When TV showed them getting out of the prison gate after release they looked almost unconscious.

One of my Christian friends whispered as follow: They looked to have undergone terrible mental tortures. The church protested against the false report, and a trial by the paper.

The authority came up with a proposal that it could release the three people on condition that they apologize and agree to say what the investigators wanted them to say to the people on TV.

Prof. Li Yong Hi expressed his intention to accept the proposal if it was carried live. The church side has continued to hold nationwide rallies to make known the turth about the release.

It asserted that it would be given the same space in the paper to tell the truth as the authorities used to denounce them, if they wanted to stop the rallies.

Then the authority made a concession and released them yet, again they repeated attacks against them by utilizing mass communication media.

In other words, they were afraid of the truth being exposed in a trial.

There were opinions that the matter should be brought to law while setting them free, the "government" crippled them mentally, and unfolded false propaganda towards the people.

This is an impermissible act. The church should strengthen its struggle more than before. All the reinstatement measures are deceptive.

The authorities cannot control people without resorting to deception and violence. This incident was concocted by "Minister of National Defence," Chu Yong Bok in a bid to be successful in his career, after a special conference with Chon.

He is notorious for bribe-taking, money-seeker and flatterer. He has been like this since he was in the Air Force. So he could cling up to the post of "Minister of National Defense."

With him as "Minister of Home Affairs," unreasonable violence and deception will be intensified from now on.

Whether an election will be held in Dec. this year, or March next year is the talks of the town now.

Various rumors are current. How many of the 301 people still banned from political activities will be removed from the blacklist?

On the other hand, they are summoning many important people for the very simple reason that they had violated the election law before Chon took power.

They say that those who were formally, members of now-defunct New Democratic Party, and who were removed from the list last year are going to form a "New Democratic Club".

Public attention is focused on Mr. Kim Yong Sam. He intends to return to political activity even though the authorities don't remove him from the blacklist.

At the same time, there are fears that Mr. Kim Yong Sam may not be able to beat Chon's treacherous policy of dividing opposition parties, and weakening them.

Chon's group, Democratic Justice Party, is said to have already secured election bases by organizing influential people in localities.

Moreover, they may be planning to commit irregularities in election because they can mobilize people who aren't politicians or party member.

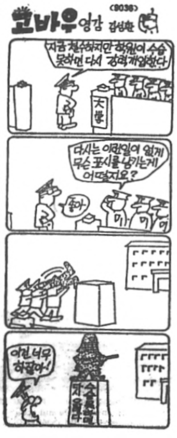
Even the "opposition" parties supporting the "government" are expressing opposition to such tactics. Chon's power is so weak and unsteady that it is generally believed it may confront hardships if it resort to unreasonable tactics in election.

At this juncture, ex-members of the New Democratic Party, including Mr. Kim Yong Sam and Pastor Mun Ik Hwan made public a statement titled "For the Victory of Democracy" on Feb. 16 last year as follows: "Confronting the present severe and critical situation under which our freedom is controlled by "law for regulation of political activities," we declare the measure aimed at bolstering the dictatorship both illegal and invalid and we are going to make public our will together with the masses.

Above all, greeting the anniversary of the March 1st Independence Movement, we deplore the fact that the suppression of the masses by the dictatorship is no less cruel than that by the Japanese imperialists at this very moment when our country still remains devided into two parts.

"We'll struggle for democratization, and liberation from the dictatorship to carry out the ideals of our patriotic predecessors who

(Continued on page 8)


(9036)
코바우영감 김성환
지금 철수하지만 학원이 수습 못하면 다시 강력개입한다
大學
다시는 이런일이 없게 무슨 표시를 남기는게 어떨지요?
좋아
이건너무 하잖아!

1) "We'll leave the campus and will not return unless school administrators say they cannot maintain control and ask for help."

2) "Why don't we leave something here to prevent future campus disturbance?"

"That's a good idea."

3) "We are sure to come back here if they cannot maintain control."

"That's too much".

–Uncle Kobau–

(Choson Ilbo, March 2)

Rodong Sinmun's Commentaries On World Situation: Israel, Strait of Hormuz, and Nicaragua

Territorial Desire of Zionists

PYONGYANG March 29 (KCNA) –Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, addressing the celebrations of the formation of a "settlement" recently, cried that "settlement" should be largely built in the occupied Arab land and this "should be made fait accompli." Only then, he contended, can the Israelis "strike their roots eternally" there.

Hitting at this outburst, Rodong Sinmun today says in its signed commentary captioned "ambition for territorial aggrandizement unchanged":

His words vividly illustrate the territorial desire of Israeli Zionists to annex the occupied Arab land for good and all.

His blast is a malicious challenge to the Arab people and the world peaceloving people who demand the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from the Arab soil.

It is an invariable desire of Zionists to build a "great Israeli empire" by grabbing larger areas of Arab land.

Out of this desire the Zionists are stepping up their aggressive acts against the neighbouring Arab countries and undertaking extensive construction of military bases and "settlements" in the occupied areas.

These days they are building in the southern area, too, "settlements" which they had so far been building in large numbers in the northern region of the occupied land.

On the other hand, the Israeli aggressors are working viciously to permanently occupy southern Lebanon and seize larger areas of Isreal with the support and patronage of the U.S.

Israeli Zionists should give up their aggressive manoeuvres against the Arab countries and the building of "settlements" for swallowing up the occupied Arab land and withdraw from all the occupied Arab land.

U.S. Moves in Hormuz

PYONGYANG March 24 (KCNA) –U.S. and British pirate ships which intruded into strait of Hormuz and its vicinity are obstructing the routine activity of Iranian ships and planes, savagely firing at Iranian anti-submarine patrol planes and coastal patrol boats. Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun today says that this is an open violation of the sovereignty of the countries in this region and Iran and a threat of "strength."

The author of the commentary titled "What Are Pirates Doing in Hormuz?" says:

There can be no "reason" or "pretext" for the United States to dispatch its aggression forces to strait of Hormuz.

The United States, regarding the strait as its "lake", arbitrarily set even the order of its use and tries to place the open sea and the air above it under the U.S. control. This cannot be otherwise than a piracy in broad daylight.

The massing of large aggression forces by the U.S. ruling circles in Hormuz seeks their invariable aggressive design to place the countries in this region under their thumb and plunder the rich strategic resources of this region.

The U.S. tries to recover in this region from their disgraceful setback in Lebanon, overpower Iran by "strength" and make the countries of this region act under their baton.

The large-scale armed intervention and provocations in the strait area are aimed to realise this design.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the piratic aggressive acts of the U.S. in strait of Hormuz and express firm support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Iranian people against the U.S. and for defending their national dignity and sovereignty.

Deployment of U.S. Forces Along Honduran Borderline

PYONGYANG March 27 (KCNA) –U.S. has massed armed forces in the areas abutting on border and coastal regions of Nicaragua and deployed aggression forces along the Honduran borderline adjoining El Salvador for armed intervention in these countries.

Commenting on this, Rodong Sinmun today says that the U.S. is trying to legalize their aggressive moves against these countries under the pretext of "protection of American citizens". Ridiculing this as a foolish aggressive logic, the author of the commentary says:

The cry for "protection of American citizens" is underlaid with the U.S. sinister brigandish intention.

It is an invariable wild ambition of the U.S. to dominate and control the world with "strength". "Protection of American citizens" is what they have invented to find a pretext for this.

This logic "put to practical use" by the successive rulers of the United States is applied by the Reagan group today, posing a greater danger. Because, this "protection of American citizens" is threatening the world beyond the scope of a region or a country. In actuality, Americans invaded Grenada under this pretext.

The war-like bosses of the United States openly cry that their invasion of Grenada conformed with the "foreign policy of the U.S. administration" and, in the future, it would be their "inexorable law" to attack any developing country under the pretext of "protection of American citizens."

Under the cloak of "protection of American soldiers", Americans have increased their armed forces in coastal waters of Lebanon and committed barbarous bombings and now they are watching for a chance of aggression while rendering the situation of Nicaragua more strained.

The revolutionary peoples of the world are hightening their vigilance against the aggressive moves of the U.S. which are committed under the foolish pretext.

Korean in U.S. Visits DPRK (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The craft flying in the northeastern direction took a southeastern course. The man from the Committee of Trade with the Foreign Countries bent back and pointed outside of the window. I saw the west sea shinning with metallic luster under the afternoon sun. I found a sort of black line looming at a corner of the sea. He proudly said to me that the line showed a bank for reclamation work. If land was expanded by 300,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximately one hectare) through reclamation work, the DPRK could get a new rice-producing district. The map of the DPRK would be remade. I pushed myself forward to see the black line, and imagined the sea turning to fields where the ears of rice will be waving. The black line for reclamation work seemed to be a dream or a hieroglyph to me, when I saw it at an altitude of 10,000 meters.

When the airplane reached the skies of our land, it began to lower its altitude and mountains covered with dense forests, arable land, farm houses with white walls and roofed with tiles came into my view.

It wrung my heart to see them. Since I left Seoul in 1945 it was the first time for me to visit my homeland.

I turned my eyes in the direction the man from the Committe of Trade with Foreign Countries pointed to. I saw the TV transmission tower of Pyongyang. The airplane was ready to land. The engine screamed and the craft shook. A few minutes after the plane touched the ground.

"Good trip," he said. "Thank you," I replied.

Reunion with My Sister

The doors of the airplane opened. A few persons entered the cabin and looked for us. We followed them and stood on a plane ramp. Near the ramp, several girls holding bunches of flowers were at the head of people who were waiting for us.

They were scholars of Kim Il Sung University and the Academy of Social Science and leading personnel of the Committee of Overseas Compatriots and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. Tens of people followed closely.

Among them I saw a slender woman wearing white traditional costume. She frequently dried her eyes and waved at me. When I saw her, I was moved to tears and I turned away. We stepped down the ramp and received flowers from girls. We shook hands in turns with the people who welcomed us. I saw a woman with traditional costume threading her way through the people. I was shaking hands with people in turn, when I heard someone wishpering in a trembling voice.

"Ik Hwan, you've came!" I turned round and saw a woman whom I didn't know. I didn't remember seeing her. When I carefully saw her, I thought I had seen her many times before. I remembered. "*Nunim* (elder sister in Korea)!" I shouted. What I had supposed for 33 years were about to pour down. I was overwhelmed with deep emotion. We tightly hugged each other.

"You are alive. You came at last!" My sister repeated in a faint voice. A tall and old gentleman gazed at us, his eyes filled with tears. He was the husband of my syster, who was not yet 30 years old and was a student of a medical university when I left my home town. My sister was just over 20 years old then. He was suffering from consumption and was absent from school for medical treatment in his hometown, when he met the war. During the war even healthy men died. My syster's husband was able to get over his disease though he was unable to receive enough treatment. I was thinking how my sister would make a living if he died. It was not once or twice that I thought of this.

We three went to a room reserved for guests at the airport, where I drank water and took a rest. But I didn't remember how long we were there. When I gazed at my sister's face, her former self gradually revised in my memory. However, if we had happened to meet in the street, we would not have recognized each other.

After the war, my sister's husband barely restored his health and began to study at Hamhung Medical University again. After graduation he taught at his old university for several years. Ten years ago he moved to Pyongyang where he served as chief of the internal department of a certain major hospital.

I thought whether I would be able to meet someone of my family if they were alive when I arrived at the airport in Pyongyang. I couldn't think that they would come to the airport to meet me. This was like a dream. My sister was first told that I would come on Jul. 12. She waited for me, looking at the calendar every day. Suddenly she received a telephone call last night on my arrival and spent a sleepless night. At last on July 5, 1983, my syster and I were able to be reunited.

I were impatient to hear many things which I had thought of for a long time. But I didn't have the courage to ask her about my family members. If I asked her about my family members, the present emotional reunion with my sister, I was afraid, might vanish like mist. After a while I was able to ask my sister about our parents. I asked her, "How are our parents?....." She grasped my hands silently and bowed her head slowly. Her husband also seized my hands firmly. I no longer asked her about anything. So she did. How about my elder brothers, their wives, nephew? Where is my younger sister?..... Questions were asked one after another.

We went to the city in several cars. Roadside scene were the same as I saw from the airplane. They were well-kept. Plane trees were also well trimmed. These trees were wound with cloth at certain heights as if they wore white socks and were planted in rows. On the ridges between rice fields beans were planted closely. The rice fields promised a good harvest. Electric lamps to lure insects were placed in line in an orderly way.

Later I visited North Hamgyong Province, where I got the same impression of what I had in Pyongyang. All land seemed to be well utilized. The cars entered the city of Pyongyang. Slogans reading "Korea Is One!" were seen on several buildings in the cities. We took off our travelling clothes at a hotel surrounded by trees which was located in the city of Pyongyang.

In the evening that day, the Committee of Overseas Compatriots held a banquet for us at the Okryu Hall by the River Taedong, which was built in a traditional manner. Kaesong *gingseng* wine, and Ryongson beer which are famous for their good quality in the DPRK, soda pops and *Sindoksu*, mineral water, were served.

Chin Yong Gol, Dean of the Department of Philosophy of Kim Il Sung University sat beside me. Prof. Chin was a dark-skinned man with long eyelashes and double eyelids. I met him again at another banquet, when he took an assigned seat, he was in the habit of taking off his nameplate from his breast and put it in his pocket. Prof. Chin seemed to be an important theoretician of Juche philosophy.

About two months have passed since my visit to the DPRK. What convinced me is the fact that the people of the north seriously thought of the question of national sovereignty and followed a thorough independent line. The principle of independence is carried thorough in agriculture, construction, cultural affairs, education work as well as in ideology.

On my way to the hotel after attending the banquet I thought of the slogan "Let's live in our way!" which I saw in the daytime in the street from the airport to the city.

Next morning, I got up early and walked around the pond in front of the hotel. The hotel was located in downtown Pyongyang. But there were many trees and I saw many pheasants, which were fearless of people.

After breakfast, we left the hotel for sightseeing. Along the River Taedong, our cars ran for 30 minutes on an expressway. We arrived at the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, at Mangyongdae. The house with a thatched roof was smaller than it scened to me in a photograph. The house was a typical poor farmer's house. Many trees were planted around the house. These trees were brought there by people who visited there. In and outside the garden there were many visitors from vavious places throughout the country and foreign countries. A special atmosphere prevailed there, reminding me that the place was a sacred ground. This place was the starting point of the legendary life of President Kim Il Sung and the spiritual birthplace of the people in the north. (To be continued)

(By Prof. Choe Ik Hwan of Seattle Univ., U.S. on his visit to the DPRK in the summer of 1983)

DPRK Athletes Attain Good Results in Int'l Competitions

Boxing

Korean boxers won good results at the 13th International Boxing Tournament for "Gold Girdle" which ended on March 18 in Bucharest, according to a KCNA report.

Paek Yong Nam and Yo Ryon Sik placed first respectively in the 48 kg and 57 kg categories.

Kim Ji Hyon finished the runner-up in the 51 kg category.

The tournament was participated in many boxers from the DPRK, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Romania, Poland, Mongolia, Japan and other countries.

Skating

Korean skater Song Hwa Son came first in the Women's 500, 1,000, and 1,500 metres and second in the women's 3,000 metres at the international speed skating competition held in Ulan Bator over March 10-11.

Korean girl skater Kim Chun Hwa came second and third in the women's 1,000 and 500 metres and another girl skater Ly Yong Ae third in the women's 1,500 and 3,000 metres.

Korean skater Cho Yong Chol carried off a bronze medal in the men's 5,000 metres.

Wrestling

Korean wrestler Kim Chol Hwan came first by defeating a West German rival in the 48 kg finals at the Third 'Intransmas" Cup International Free-Style Wrestling Competition held in Hungary, according to a report from Budapest on March 10.

Another Korean wrestler Li Chol finished first in the 22 kg category. In this category O Yong Gwon and Yun Myong Sik won silver and bronze medals.

Kim Yong Ju came third in the 68 kg category.

The Korean team finished runner-up in the total.

The competition was participated in by 129 wrestlers from 14 countries including the DPRK, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, Czechoslovakia and West Germany.

Korean wrestler Kim Yong Nam came first in the 52 kg category at the 8th Junior Wrestling Spartachiade of the Ministries of Home Affairs of Socialist Countries which was held in Hungary from February 24 to 26.

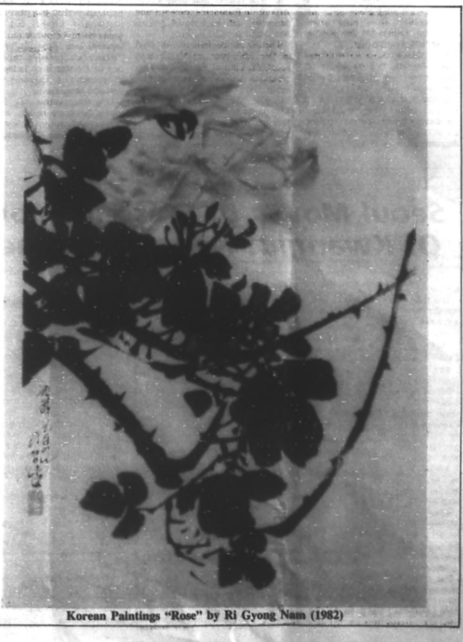
Cho Yong Gon and Pak Jong Jin placed second respectively in the 62 and 68 kg categories and Kim Gwang Nam third in the 48 kg category.

The Amnokgang team of the DPRK came third in the freestyle team event.

Judo

Korean judoist Pak Hak Yong bagged the gold in the 60 kg category at the 19th "Granit Hungaria" Cup International Judo Competition which was held in the capital of Hungary on March 3 and 4.

The competition was participated in by 251 judoists from 22 countries including Korea, the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Japan, Belgium, West Germany, France, Italy and Brazil.



Korean Paintings "Rose" by Ri Gyong Nam (1982)

Democracy Source of Meaningful Dialogue: Kim Yong Sam

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former president of the banned New Democratic Party, said: "Democracy is going to be the source of meaningful dialogue."

"There is a perceived conscious desire on the part of people to have democracy. This government is bound to come to an unhappy ending, just like previous ones. It cannot endure," said one of the leading dissident leaders in south Korea.

His comment came in an article of the New York Times dated March 18, 1984. The story was written by Clyde Haberman, Tokyo Bureau Chief of the Times. Excerpts:

SEOUL, south Korea – Since his military takeover of the south Korean "Government" four years ago, "President" Chun Doo Hwan has endured a civil uprising that his soldiers suppressed with considerable loss of life, financial scandals touching his wife's family, hundreds of student protests and an assassination bombing in Burma that killed some of his closest aides. Anyone who could survive all that might be reasonably expected to prevail through anything.

But now Mr. Chun is taking what some think is a big risk. He is gambling that he can give south Koreans a touch more freedom than they are used to under him, and that not only will he not regret the decision, but perhaps he will emerge stronger than before.

From now on, his "Government" announced, the police will be kept off college campuses and will not return, even if demonstrations erupt, unless school administrators say they cannot maintain control and ask for help.

Winning Either Way

Universities are bastions of political opposition here. The number of demonstrations has risen sharply in the last year and spring, which arrives this week, is a traditional season for action. Both supporters and opponents of Mr. Chun predict even larger protests this year.

In the past, the police broke up protests before they could build up steam. Under the new policy, it is theoretically possible that demonstrations will spill from the college campuses and into the streets, where order would be harder to maintain.

For the second year in a row, a group of dissidents – 202 – were released from a ban on political activity; that leaves 99 still on the blacklist. Professors who were dismissed and students who were expelled for anti-Government activity have been allowed to return to school. None of these developments brought south Korea significantly close to true democracy.

It is symptomatic of how distrusted Mr. Chun is in some circles that his "liberalization" was greeted with instant derision by many of those who presumably benefit. There is a sizable share of the population – how sizable is hard to determine – that will never forgive him for the violent way in which he seized power in 1980.

These dissidents say that the "President" stands to gain no matter what happens on campuses. If the students are quiet, then his hands-off policy is vindicated, the argument goes. If it proves to be the "hot spring" that some foreign diplomats forecast, then the "Government" can crack down, perhaps with some popular backing.

The dissidents believe, although no one can prove it, that is exactly what Mr. Chun is hoping for. They point to the fact that even "liberalization" contains hitches. For example, the dismissed professors may come back – but not to their original campuses, where they are known and have support. Most of the professors are balking at this offer.

There are also reports of a new "Government" tactics of pressing some of the more stridently dissident students into military service.

"President" Chun's aides repeat what successive governments have been saying for years, that south Korean security requires restraints on individual liberty, unpleasant though that may be.

Opponents argue the opposite: North Korea rejects south Korean proposals for talks aimed at reunifying the divided peninsula because it suspects the Seoul "Government" has little popular backing. "Democracy is going to be the source of meaningful dialogue," said Kim Young Sam, who is one of the more prominent opposition figures in south Korea. "There is a perceived conscious desire on the part of people to have democracy. This government is bound to come to an unhappy ending, just like previous ones. It cannot endure."

Still another view says that reunification of the peninsula should be the number one priority, and that arguments about what type of political system to adopt can wait.

In effect, those who hold this opinion see little difference between North and South that is worth fretting over, although this is probably a distinctly minority opinion here.

Domestic events are likely to move far more rapidly in coming weeks and with far less predictability, for both "President" Chun and his critics.

Pyongyang Stresses Need to Achieve Stability on Korean Peninsula and Safeguard World Peace

Minju Choson March 23 carried an article titled "Let Us Achieve Stability on Korean Peninsula and Safeguard World Peace."

Attaching importance to the Korean Peninsula in attaining their immediate goal of global strategy, the Americans are sharply increasing their aggression forces in and around south Korea, while making haste with the preparations for a new war with frantic war exercises, the article says, and continues:

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are a "preliminary war" and a "test nuclear war" to complete the posture of "forestalling strike" at the northern half of Korea. The new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea are assuming a more grave nature with the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance entering the final stage.

The moves to bring into shape the tripartite military alliance are a criminal act for realizing a U.S. Japan-south Korea "crusade expedition" against the DPRK with the mobilisation of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" in the "event of contingency" on the Korean Peninsula.

The danger of war in our country is fostered by the reckless manoeuvres of the Chon Du Hwan junta, a faithful stooge of the U.S. The policy of aggression of the U.S. in Korea and its adventurous war moves have brought the tension in our country to the utmost pitch and created a touch-and-go situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. are a link in the chain of its Asian strategy and part of their manoeuvres for the execution of global strategy.

The chief purpose of the Asian strategy of the Americans is to seize the Korean Peninsula and step up their Asian aggression with it as the bridgehead and make a new breakthrough for the realisation of their wild desire for world supremacy. Now the U.S. bellicose quarters do not bother to conceal this; they have already drawn a line of their war zone to encompass a vast area of Asia.

Washington and Tokyo are now deepening the "study of the event of contingency in the Far East" on an overall scale in the final stage in order to complete the joint operational plan for aggression in Korea and Asia.

If a new war broke out in Korea, its flames might easily spread outside the boundary of Korea and expand into a global war.

Therefore, what is important above all in guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and world is to ease tensions and remove the danger of war in Korea.

A solid guarantee for preventing a war and maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea is to put a period to the unstable Korean armistice and take a practical measure for the relaxation of tension.

The Korean question should be solved in a peaceful way by means of dialogue and negotiation, not by strength.

We will patiently wait for the United States to discard the anachronistic policy of "strength" and respond to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

(Continued from page 6)

declared independence from imperialist suppression.

As seen in the above, it pointed out the illegality of the Chon group, and said the democratization of the country is an "indespensable demand of society, and "a basis for stability on the Korean Peninsula", and "a task to be fulfilled before reunification.

As for the release of political prisoners, it demanded abolition of all anti-democratic evil laws. This statement means that they'll carry on political activity no matter how the Chon group may deal with Mr. Kim Yong Sam's issue related to the regulation of political activity.

How will the Chon group reach to it? On this question, however all the south Korean mass media keep silence as usual.

The committee of measures for the reinstatement of expelled students in Seoul-Inchon district composed of students purged from 20 universities in the district was interviewed by home and foreign reporters on February 11, at which they demanded talks with the government and revival of the ordinary professors' council.

Fifty students expelled from the Songgyungwan University held a campus meeting on February 13 and strongly claimed the organization of the ordinary professor's council and the council for campus democracy.

Earlier, more than 60 purged Sung Kyun Kwan University held a campus meeting with expelled students of other universities and over 20 expelled students of Chonnam University held an all-night sit-in strike, scattering leaflets urging democratization in the political, economic, social and other fields, and set its realization as a condition for going back to school.

(Continued from page 1)

ment step''.

Seoul Moves to Erase Memory Of Kwangju: New York Times

The following story was carried by the New York Times, March 18, 1984. Excerpts:

KWANGJU, south Korea, March 14 After Maj. Gen. Chun Doo Hwan seized power and imposed strict martial law four years ago, students in this southwestern city took to the streets. By the end of their uprising in late May 1980, Government troops had killed nearly 200 people by official count, and far more than that according to Kwangju residents.

About 130 victims were buried in neat rows in an unmarked corner of the main public cemetery east of the city. While there is no formal memorial to the Kwangju victims, Koreans and foreign visitors make regular trips along bumpy back roads to look at the gravesites clustered on a gentle hillside.

Over the last year, however, bodies have been removed one at a time in what clergymen and social activists say is an attempt to "erase the memory of Kwangju."

The families of at least 21 victims have moved graves elsewhere, spurred by money offers from civic groups believed to have "Government" encouragement, if not official backing. Families have told social workers that they were promised the equivalent of $13,000 – on condition that they take the bodies of their slain relatives elsewhere.

"They're trying to get rid of the cemetery as a possible focal point for opponents," a person who has done social work with victim families said.

The violent suppression of the Kwangju uprising is perhaps the single biggest political burden for Mr. Chun, who is now "President". When political dissidents are asked why anti-Chun student demonstrations have grown in number in the last two years, they cite the events here in 1980 most frequently.

The city is quiet these days, although there have been a few student rallies, called mainly to discuss the "Government's" announcement of more liberal policies toward protesters.

A good deal of public construction is under way – housing and roads, for example – much of it of the sort that Kwangju did not get in the past. This corner of the country has long considered itself shortchanged by successive central governments dominated by leaders from other regions.

Beneath the outer layer of calm, some people here say, emotions remain roiled. "There is a lot of pain and hurt that has not been healed," said the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kwangju, Youn Kong Hi.

Kwangju is likely to acquire fresh political significance in early May when Pope John Paul II visits south Korea, for his four-day schedule includes celebration of a mass in a sports stadium near the center of this city of 800,000. Both "Government" officials and critics have already indicated that, no matter what the Pope says, they are ready to accept his statements as an endorsement.

"The Pope's going to Kwangju has a significance that cannot be undermined," said Oh Jae Shik, an official of the National Council of Churches in Korea, which tends to be at odds with "President" Chun. "Symbolically, he is visiting a site where no Government official has gone."

Pope John Paul's trip is intended to commemorate 200 years of Roman Catholicism in Korea and to canonize 103 Christian martyrs who were victims of persecution a century ago.

The visit is purely a spiritual one, said Msgr. Emil Tscherrig, chargé d'affaires of the Holy See in Seoul. "It is not the Pope's intention to become what many would like to see – another opposition party," he said.

Nevertheless, Archbishop Youn and others say it is inevitable that people will attach significance that may or may not be intended.

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